



The Revolutions of 1848–1849

U.S. Modern History

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What is it?

- The German Revolution happened from 1848-1849, which was also called the March Revolution
- It was when the Germans wanted changes with civil unrest, severe unemployment, and also had inconceivable hardships at home.
- It occurred in Germany and was one of the many Revolutions in Europe at the time

What happened?

- They were a series of loosely coordinated protests and rebellions in the states of the German Confederation, including the Austrian Empire.
- The Germans demanded more freedom and they ended up losing the Revolution.

Effects on the U.S.

- The German Revolution was the reason for immigration to the U.S., especially for places like New York , Wisconsin, Illinois, and Ohio.
- People of German descent comprised the largest nationality or ethnic group.



Germans: a massive mosaic

Farmers, brewers, factory workers, and shopkeepers: Germans were the largest single group of immigrants. Sheer numbers helped perpetuate their language and folkways, but they differed in religious and regional allegiances. (Not until 1871 was Germany unified.) As opportunities shrank in Germany's

overpopulated rural areas, whole families responded to aggressive recruiting by emigration agents. Although clustering in the Midwest, German settlements sprang up wherever opportunity occurred.

